



MOUT Training Teaches Teamwork

By Spc. Kristin Crowder

SHIMAMATSU TRAINING AREA, Hokkaido, Japan – They call it “pie-ing.” That’s the term for the field of view a Soldier has when peering around the corner of a building during urban warfare. The more of his body the Soldier exposes from around the corner, the bigger the slice of “pie”

he can see.

“It’s important to execute the maneuver slowly and not ‘pop’ around the corner,” explained Staff Sgt. Murray Fiske, 2nd Squad leader, Company C, 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment (Light).

“Pie-ing” is one of the concepts critical to Military Operations in Urban Terrain. The light fighters were demonstrating the principle to a group of attentive Japanese Ground Self Defense Force Soldiers from 3rd Company, 10th Infantry Regiment during Exercise North Wind 2004.

“We are practicing MOUT warfare and air assault into urban environments,” said Sgt. Douglas Clark, 3rd squad leader. “We are conducting rehearsals in front of the Japanese because they are unfamiliar with MOUT doctrine,” he added.

Because the JGSDF has traditionally focused less on training defensively, MOUT encourages them to use teamwork in urban combat situations, said Sgt. 1st Class Thomas Browne, platoon sergeant.

Browne was one of the Soldiers demonstrating how to clear a room using “glass houses,” which are make-believe rooms marked off with rope. After observing the U.S.

instructors, Japanese Soldiers later performed the same tasks. MOUT using actual structures was scheduled for later in the week. “Communicating is a little tough, but [Japanese Soldiers] are really receptive to what we have to teach,” Clark said.

The training was especially rewarding for the U.S. Soldiers because of the intense interest of the Japanese in MOUT.

“The Japanese are very interested

— See MOUT, page 2



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Soldiers of 3rd squad, Company C, illustrate the covering maneuver used when exiting a cleared room during the MOUT dry fire.



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Specialist Steven Fultz, 3rd squad, covers his buddies with his M203 during MOUT.



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Sgt. Douglas Clark (center), 3rd squad leader, Company C, moves his Soldiers through the paces of clearing a building while Soldiers of the Japanese 3rd Company, 10th Infantry Regiment, 11th Division, observe the exercise.



Photo by Spc. Kristin Crowder

Company C Soldiers are obscured by yellow and purple smoke during MOUT rehearsal as JGSDF 3rd Company soldiers look on.

MOUT, from page 1



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Sgt. Douglas Clark, (left) 3rd squad leader, Company C, gets his Soldiers moving during the MOUT dry fire.

Staff Sgt. Murray Fiske answers questions about MOUT training techniques from 3rd Company Japanese Soldiers.



Photo by Spc. Kristin Crowder

in our MOUT capabilities," said 1st Sgt. Richard Magnum, company first sergeant. "We conducted classroom training [Friday], and the Japanese Soldiers were so interested, they stayed long past duty hours to talk about the training."



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Charlie company Soldiers 'take five' at the MOUT site.



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Sergeant Christopher Coulby, 3rd squad, covers his teammate's back during MOUT.

The North Wind is published in support of North Wind 2004, at Takikawa and Shimamatsu Training Areas, Hokkaido, Japan, under provisions of the Department of the Army, by the 354th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, 99th Regional Readiness Command, U.S. Army Reserve, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania. The opinions and articles published in *The North Wind* are not necessarily reflective of official stances or policies of the Department of the Army, Department of Defense or U.S Government. Circulation 500

North Wind Public Affairs

Maj. Randall Cephus	USARJ Public Affairs Officer
Master Sgt. Steve Opet	Public Affairs NCOIC
Staff Sgt. Alicia Borlik	Editor
Sgt. Nick Minecci	Journalist
Sgt. Kate Neuman	Journalist
Spc. Kristin Crowder	Journalist
Hideo Kawada	USARJ Media Specialist

U.S., Japanese Train with TOW

By Spc. Kristin Crowder

SHIMAMATSU TRAINING AREA, Hokkaido, Japan –

“More to the left, more to the left,” said the U.S. Soldier to his Japanese counterpart. Standing on the wet and slippery roof of a Humvee Friday morning, Staff Sgt. Sergio Alcantara also used hand gestures so that the Japanese soldier from the 10th Infantry Regiment’s anti-tank missile platoon would understand where to aim the TOW in order to hit the target.

Excitement rippled through both platoons when Sgt. 1st Class Toshiyuki Yoshikawa scored a hit and kill from 500 meters.

While not logistically equipped to perform live fire with the TOW, the platoons simulated firing upon a moving vehicle using laser targeting.



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Staff Sgt. Sergio Alcantara, section sergeant in the TOW platoon, gives a ‘thumbs up’ as Sgt. 1st Class Toshiyuki Yoshikawa scores a ‘hit and a kill’ at 500 meters during the bilateral TOW training at Shimamatsu Training Area.

— See TOW, page 3

DA Approves Wear of U.S. Flag Insignia for All Soldiers

(Editor’s Note: The following information is from a Department of the Army message approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army.)

The Nation is at war and will be for the foreseeable future. As an expeditionary Army, our Soldier’s commitment to fight and win our nation’s war, at home and abroad, is best exemplified by permanently wearing the U.S. flag insignia on the utility uniforms. Additionally, wearing the U.S. flag also permanently reduces the impact of sewing and removing the U.S. flag insignia on uniforms.

To this effect, the current policy of deployed soldiers wearing the U.S. flag on utility uniforms is expanded to include all soldiers throughout the force regardless of deployment status. This message serves as implementing instructions to a change to AR 670-1 on the permanent wear of the U.S. flag insignia.

The intent of this policy is for all soldiers to proudly wear the U.S. flag insignia on utility uniforms: BDUs, Desert BDUs, the maternity BDU, the cold weather coat (field jacket), Aircrew Battle Dress Uniform, and the Combat Vehicle Crewman Uniform, and Jacket (Cold Weather).

Leaders must ensure compliance with the following policy change:

- ✓ Permanently wear the U.S. flag insignia on the BDUs, DBDUs, Maternity BDU, the cold weather coat, Aircrew Battle Dress Uniform, and the Combat Vehicle Crewman Uniform, and Jacket (Cold Weather).

- ✓ Wear the U.S. flag sewn one-half inch below the right shoulder seam of the utility uniform. When the Shoulder



Sleeve Insignia-Former Wartime Service (SSI-FWTS) is worn on the right shoulder of the utility uniform, the U.S. flag insignia is placed one-eighth inch below the SSI-FWTS.

How to obtain:

- ✓ The U.S. flag procurement and attachment on BDUs and Cold Weather Coat for enlisted Soldiers will be at government expense, using OMA funds.

- ✓ The U.S. flag procurement and attachment on BDUs and Cold Weather Coats for officer Soldiers will be at the expense of the individual.

The U.S. flag procurement and attachment on DBDU, Maternity BDU, Aircrew Battle Dress Uniform, and the Combat Vehicle Crewman Uniform and Jacket, Cold Weather for enlisted and officer Soldiers will be at government expense, using OMA funds based on CTA-50-900 Allocations.

The new policy is in effect upon the commanders’ ability to procure the insignias and allocate funds, and operational tempo due to upcoming deployments/re-deployments; however, mandatory wear date of the U.S. flag insignia on the uniforms listed above is NLT Oct. 1, 2005.

The POC for uniform policy is Sgt. Maj. Walter Morales at (703) 696-5129 or E-mail at Walter.Morales@hqda.army.mil.

TOW, from page 2 _____

Earlier in the day, Soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment (Light)'s anti-armor platoon had the opportunity to fire the Japanese equivalent of the TOW.

“There are merits to both systems,” said 2nd Lt. Hugh Chow, platoon leader.

“Ours is wire-guided and theirs is laser-guided,” he explained. “One system is not superior to or easier to use than the other.”



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Sergeant 1st Class Avery Briscoe, TOW platoon sergeant, calls out instructions to Staff Sgt. Sergio Alcantara as they demonstrate firing the TOW to their counterparts of the Japanese Anti-tank missile Platoon.



Photo by Master Sgt. Steve Opet

Sergeant 1st Class Toru Nakai, anti-tank missile platoon, adjusts his aim on the TOW launcher as Staff Sgt. Sergio Alcantara calls out a correction to his line of fire.

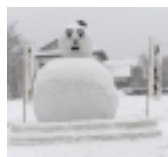
НОККАЈДО ХУМОР

By Master Sgt. Steve Opet



Task Force Warriors Tour Sapporo

By Sgt. Kate Neuman



Task Force Warriors from Company B, 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment (Light) and a few Soldiers from the battalion's Headquarters Company ventured into the city of Sapporo during a Morale, Welfare and Recreation trip Sunday.

The trip was arranged by Maj. Craig Haas, G-5, U.S. Army, Japan, so Soldiers could learn some of the history and culture of the northern-most island of Hokkaido, where they are training with Japanese Ground Self Defense Force Soldiers during Exercise North Wind 2004.

Maki Hirano, Community Relations Specialist, USARJ, briefed the Soldiers as a Host Nation Relation Specialist.

The Soldiers were briefed on some Japanese general customs and courtesies such as ignoring a sneeze, as opposed to saying "God Bless You" and not eating, smoking or drinking while walking.

The Soldiers received an emergency card with some Japanese phrases in case they got lost and needed help and a guide to Sapporo of what to see and do in the city.

Once loaded on the two tour buses for a comfortable ride into the city, the troops first stop was the Historical Museum of Hokkaido. The museum was divided into eight different themes starting with the Island of Hokkaido covering the most recent geologic time, the past two million years, and the first signs of human existence dating back about 20,000 years. Other themes covered the Early Modern Era, Progression of Colonization, and the postwar period, ending with the theme of Tomorrow's Hokkaido. The museum used visual images to enable visitors to see the Hokkaido of tomorrow.

After the tour, Soldiers trudged about one kilometer through the blizzard-like conditions, to get an outdoor museum that preserved olden day structures.

The village consisted of about 60 struc-



Photo by Staff Sgt. Alicia Borlik

Sergeant Henry Vidal checks out a train exhibit with his fellow Soldiers.

tures common during the Meiji and Taisho eras that cover the mid 19th to early 20th century. The restored buildings were divided into different sectors like a small town, fishing village, farm village, and mountain village. Greeting visitors at the village gate was a 15-foot-tall snowman decorated with eyes, nose, mouth and hat. The snowman was a great photo opportunity for Soldiers.

Although the snow was several inches deep, it didn't keep Soldiers from trekking around the village and entering various buildings. A popular site was the Kurumasa Inn that served as a lodging facility or a place to wait for trains until 1984. Inside the inn, several guides served tea. Many Soldiers took advantage of an opportunity to experience the traditional Japanese manner.

The village was about 54 hectares, equal to about 220 acres, and though the hour spent there was a great opportunity to visit several buildings, it was not enough to see the entire site.

Back on the bus once more, the Soldiers headed downtown to the heart of the city of Sapporo. The drop-off point, a 140-meter-high TV Tower, served as a good landmark and meeting point. Once there, Soldiers had about four hours to tour the city in small groups with a Japanese counterpart as their tour guide.

Although most Soldiers were several thousand miles from home, many headed straight for McDonalds. Some Soldiers found the 100 Yen Store to grab souvenirs. Several even found the Sapporo Starbucks or another warm meeting place to sit back and watch Braver souls searched for a Along with home favorites, Sushi talk was also heard. On the bus ride back to Camp Makomani, several Soldiers snapped last-minute photos of the city as it disappeared behind them. Within an hour they were back on base, changing into BDUs to head back out to the Shimamatsu Training Area.



Photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman



Photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman

(From left) 1st Lt. Brian Perez, executive officer, 1st Lt. Brian Borakobe, company commander, and 2nd Lt. Adam Tiffen, 2nd platoon leader, drink tea at the Kurumasa Inn.

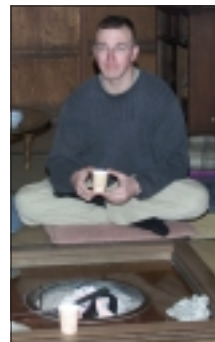


Photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman

Sergeant Dane W. Winter, Olney, Md., drinks tea in a traditional Japanese manner while visiting the Kurumasa Inn.

Field Cooks Keep Troops Well Fed

Story and photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman

The Dining Facility shuts down for only a few hours a night so the two shifts that prepare food for Exercise North Wind Soldiers get time to rest before starting the cycle over again.

The first shift starts at 2 a.m. preparing breakfast for infantry troops staying at the Shimamatsu Training Area. At 5:30 a.m., the cooks prepare the morning meal for support Soldiers at Camp Makomanai. The early shift ends at noon.

The second shift arrives at 10:30 a.m. and closes the facility at 10 p.m. Though they only see each other in passing, the cooks are very much a team.

Before the second shift leaves, they do prep work to help make the transition easier for the early shift, said Sgt. Roderes A. Martinez, 35th Supply and Service, Camp Zama, Japan.

The Dining Facility serves breakfast and dinner. MREs are available for lunch. Dinner is also prepared twice daily for Soldiers at both sites.

The cooks work hard to make the meals tasty for the troops. The eggs that are used are frozen with a preservative, then thawed and cooked for the morning breakfast routine, said Spc. Jonathan Kelly, 35th S&S.

In addition to the regular meals, the cooks make three soup and coffee runs to Shimamatsu to feed about 280 Soldiers, Martinez said.



Washington D.C. resident Spc. Charlton D. McKenzie, HHC, serves breakfast to 1st. Lt. Cesario Rendon, 505th Quartermaster Co., while Sgt. Roderes A. Martinez, 35th S & S, puts out more food.

The soup fills five mermitees for a total of 912 ounces or 375 servings daily.

"[The Soldiers] go through about 400 ounces of coffee a day, said Spc. Charlton D. McKenzie, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 115th Infantry Regiment (Light).

When the cooks first arrived in the area, two Soldiers volunteered to stay at

Shimamatsu to work in the field mess area, and the remaining Soldiers stayed at Camp Makomanai.

"It's not easy. You've got to love your job," said Pfc. Peter L. Edwards, 35th Supply and Service Battalion, Camp Zama.

"I enjoy what I do," McKenzie added. "To me, it's just a challenge. I just like to cook."



Photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman

Soldiers from the 1/115th trudge through the snow from the museum to the Historical Village of Hokkaido in Sapporo.

Specialist Ronald L. Raymond, Co. B, 1/115th, inspects an historic exhibit at the Hokkaido museum.



Photo by Sgt. Kate Neuman

TOWING AND TOURING



Photo by Spc. Kristin Crowder

Sergeant. 1st Class Toru Nakai, anti-tank missile platoon, 10th Infantry Regiment, 11th Division, awaits feedback on his shot from Staff Sgt. Sergio Alcantara, section sergeant for the TOW platoon.